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EVENING PAPERS .. TUESDAY, 12th MARCH, 1935.

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CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Summary for Western Australia.

The Commonwealth Statistician (Mr. E. T. McPhee) has made available Census Bulletin No. 13 containing a Summary of the preliminary analysis of the Census returns collected in Western Australia at the Census of the 30th June, 1933. The Bulletin includes particulars of the population classified according to age, marriage, dependent children, orphanhood, schooling, war service, religion, birthplace, period of residence in Australia, foreign language, nationality, race, industry, grade of employment, cause and duration of unemployment, and income.

POPULATION: The revised figures for the population of Western Australia at the Census of 30th June, 1933, are:- Males 233,937, females 204,915, total 438,852, made up as follows, viz:-

Section		Males	Females	Total
Metropolitan	..	99,288	108,152	207,440
Provincial	..	23,060	21,745	44,805
Rural	..	108,732	74,677	183,409
Migratory	..	2,857	341	3,198
TOTAL	..	233,937	204,915	438,852

From the above table it will be seen there are 8,864 more females than males in the metropolitan area; 1,315 more males than females in the urban provincial area; and 34,055 more males than females in the rural area.

Since the Census of 1921 the population of Western Australia increased by 31.9 per cent., which is the highest rate of increase of all the States for the intercensal period. That of the metropolitan division increased by 33.9 per cent.; the rural division by 41.0 per cent., being double the average rate of increase for the Commonwealth; and the urban provincial by 5.2 per cent.

Excluding the migratory population, the proportion of the total population located in the metropolitan area increased from 47.3 per cent. in the year 1921 to 47.6 per cent. in 1933.

AGE. Of the 436,946 persons for whom age was stated, 9.2 per cent. were under 5 years of age; 9.3 per cent. were 5 years of age and under 10 years; 9.0 per cent. from 10 to 14 years; 9.1 per cent. 15 to 19 years; and 38.5 per cent. were under age 21.

At the 1921 Census 10.6 per cent. were under 5 years; 11.5 per cent. 5 to 9 years; 10.5 per cent. 10 to 14 years; 9.0 per cent. 15 to 19 years; and 43.2 per cent. under 21 years of age. Consequently, there has been a considerable decrease in the percentage under 10 years of age, a smaller decrease in the percentage between 10 and 19 years, and a heavy decrease in the percentage under age 21.

Although there has been a decline in the percentage under 5 years of age there were actually 5,320 more children in this age group in Western Australia on the 30th June, 1933, than at the previous Census of the 4th April, 1921. Western Australia is the only State which shows a numerical increase in the 0 - 4 age group during the intercensal period. An analysis of the number under age 5 shows that whereas

there were increases averaging about 15 per cent. over the 1921 Census as to the number at age 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, amounting in all to 5,474, yet there has been a decrease of 154 in the number under 1 year of age. These figures reflect the smaller birth-rate in the years 1931 and 1932. During the intercensal period of ten years from 1911 to 1921 the population under 10 years of age in Western Australia increased by 8,743, and in the subsequent twelve years from 1921 to 1933 the number in this group increased by 8,229. On the other hand, the number of persons aged 65 years and over in Western Australia at the 30th June, 1933, was 13,993 more than at the previous Census, as compared with an increase of 4,031 during the previous intercensal period from 1911 to 1921.

The rate of masculinity in Western Australia is the highest in Australia. At the 1933 Census there were 104 males for every 100 females under 21 years of age, as compared with 103 males in the year 1921, but the masculinity of those aged 21 years and over has decreased from 123 at the previous Census to 121 at the 30th June, 1933. Over all ages there were 114 males to every 100 females which is the same percentage as at the previous Census.

CONJUGAL CONDITION: At the 1933 Census 56.2 per cent. of the population in Western Australia were never married; 38.8 per cent. were married; 4.6 per cent. widowed; and 0.3 per cent. divorced. During the intercensal period since the year 1921, the number never married increased by 26.1 per cent.; those married by 39.2 per cent.; the widowed by 55.3 per cent.; and the divorced by 134 per cent. At the 30th June, 1933, the number of males aged 14 years and over who had never married was 29,208 more than the females, and the excess of males was 7,660 greater than at the previous Census. Widowed females increased in number by 5,282, and at a much higher rate of increase (62.0) than the widowed males (42.8) during the same period. Actually there were more than twice as many widowed females as widowed males in Western Australia at the 30th June, 1933.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE: In reply to this question 50,872 males and 5,200 females stated they had children under 16 years of age dependent on them at the 30th June, 1933, the total number of dependent children under age 16 being 127,010, representing an average of 2.3 for each male with dependent children and 1.9 for each female guardian. For each adult in Western Australia the average was 0.80 dependent children, and for each male breadwinner (excluding pensioners) 0.73 dependent children under 16 years of age. 9,660 children or 7.6 per cent. of the total number of dependent children under age 16 in Western Australia were dependent on females.

36 per cent. of the males with dependent children under 16 years of age had one dependent child; 29 per cent. two children; 17 per cent. three children; 9 per cent. four children; 5 per cent. five children; and 4 per cent. more than five children. Of the female guardians, 54 per cent. had one dependent child under age 16; 23 per cent. two children; 12 per cent. three children; 6 per cent. four children; 3 per cent. five children; and 2 per cent. more than five children.

ORPHANHOOD: The number of children under 16 years of age in Western Australia as at the 30th June, 1933, totalled 127,591 of whom 51 per cent. were males and 49 per cent. females. Of all children for whom particulars were stated 93.8 per cent. had both parents living; 3.8 per cent. were without father; 2.0 per cent. without mother; and 0.4 per cent. were bereft of both parents.

SCHOOLING: The total number of children of the ages 6 to 14 inclusive in Western Australia at the 30th June, 1933, was 71,772. The number receiving instruction at Government Schools at the date of the Census totalled 58,034, or 78 per cent.; those attending Private Schools numbered 12,603 or 17 per cent.; and 3,493 children, or 4.7 per cent., were stated to be receiving instruction at home. Since the 1921 Census the number attending Government Schools increased by 10 per

cent., while those attending Private Schools increased by 2.5 per cent. The males represented 53 per cent. of those attending Government Schools and 46 per cent. at Private Schools.

WAR SERVICE: 19,122 males and 104 females served abroad with the Australian Forces during the Great War of 1914-1919; 13 per cent. of the adult male population of Western Australia being ex-members of the Australian Forces with overseas service.

RELIGION: At the 1921 Census 8,008 persons in Western Australia, or 2.4 per cent., gave no reply to this question, but at the 1933 Census, when the public was informed there was no legal obligation to answer this question, 56,786 persons, or 12.9 per cent., gave no reply. Of those who stated their religion, the Church of England had the greatest number of adherents with 188,457 (49.3 per cent.); followed by Roman Catholic 74,354 (19.5 per cent.), not including 4,134 (1.1 per cent.) stated as Catholic, undefined; Methodist 44,521 (11.7 per cent.); and Presbyterian 32,694 (8.6 per cent.)

Since the previous Census the number who stated they were of Non-Christian religion decreased by 36 per cent., and those stating they had no religion decreased by 55 per cent.

BIRTHPLACE: At the 1933 Census 75 per cent. of the population of Western Australia were born in Australia, being the same proportion as at the 1921 Census. Those born in the British Isles were equivalent to 20 per cent. of the total population, as at the previous Census. During the intercensal period the number of persons in Western Australia who were born in Australia increased by 32 per cent., and the number born outside Australia increased at the same rate. The number born in the British Isles increased by 33 per cent., while those born in other European countries increased by 70 per cent. Those born in Japan decreased by 685; China 523; Ireland 189; and from Sweden by 185. On the other hand, there has been an increase of 2,588 in the number born in Italy; 1,798 from Yugoslavia; and 703 from Greece. Of those not born in Australia 61 per cent. were males and 39 per cent. females.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA: Of the section not born in Australia who stated their period of residence, 8 per cent. had resided in Australia for a period of less than 5 years, and 32 per cent. for less than 10 years, as compared with 12 per cent., and 43 per cent. respectively at the previous Census. This is an indication of the decline in overseas migration into Western Australia in recent years.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE: At the 1933 Census 5,433 persons, comprising 4,514 males and 919 females who were not able to read and write English were able to read and write a foreign language. 37 per cent. of this number were able to read and write Italian; 10 per cent. Greek; and 8 per cent. Chinese.

NATIONALITY: The number of foreign nationals in Western Australia has increased since the 1921 Census by 31 per cent. - 28 per cent. for males and 54 per cent. for females - as compared with an increase of 32 per cent. in the number of British Nationality, consequently there has been no change in the proportion of foreign nationals relative to the total population; 97.9 per cent. of the population being British subjects. The greatest increases numerically among the foreign nationals were:- Italian 1,536; Yugoslavian 1,145; and Greek 477, whilst those of Japanese nationality decreased by 675; Chinese by 460; and Dutch 255.

RACE: At the 30th June, 1933, 98.6 per cent. of the population of Western Australia were of European race as compared with 98.2 per cent. at the 1921 Census. During the intercensal period the number of full-blood non-Europeans decreased by 40 per cent., and the number of half-castes increased by 65 per cent. Those of Japanese race decreased in number by 675 or 55 per cent.; Chinese by 519 or 39 per cent.; and Malay by 181 or 29 per cent. Since the 1921 Census the number of half-caste Australian Aborigines has increased by 1,484 or 76 per cent.

INDUSTRY: The number of breadwinners, including pensioners, in Western Australia at the 30th June, 1933, was 213,167, of whom 168,000 were males and 45,167 females. Pensioners included in this number totalled 16,102 and excluding pensioners the breadwinners numbered 197,065, comprising 159,761 males and 37,304 females. The proportion of breadwinners (including pensioners) in the male population increased from 69.0 per cent. at the 1921 Census to 71.8 per cent. at the 1933 Census, and female breadwinners from 17.1 per cent. to 22.0 per cent. If pensioners are excluded, the proportion of breadwinners at the 1933 Census was:- Males 68.3 per cent., and females 18.2 per cent.

Since the 1921 Census the total male breadwinners, including pensioners, has increased by 37.4 per cent., and female breadwinners by 70.2 per cent. This increased proportion of breadwinners among females is probably due in a large measure to the increase in the number of old age and invalid pensioners since the 1921 Census, as pensioners are classed as breadwinners, whereas many would, in better times, have been maintained by relatives and so classed as dependants. Excluding pensioners and those who were not definitely stated to be associated with some occupation or industry, the number of breadwinners has increased by 29.6 per cent. - males by 28.1 per cent., and females by 37.0 per cent.

The proportion of breadwinners engaged in the Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying industries at the 1933 Census was 24.3 per cent., as compared with 21.8 per cent. at the 1921 Census. The industrial group (factories) also increased from 22.2 per cent. to 23.2 per cent., and those engaged in Commerce and Finance from 13.9 per cent. to 16.3 per cent., while there was a slight increase in the proportion engaged in Entertainment, Sport and Recreation. On the other hand, the percentage engaged in Public Administration and Professional Occupations decreased from 10.1 to 8.7; Personal and Domestic Service to 8.1 per cent. (9.7); Transport and Communication 8.9 per cent. (9.9); Mining and Quarrying 5.9 per cent. (6.3); and minor decreases in the proportion engaged in Forestry, Fishing and Trapping.

During the intercensal period, the aggregate increase in the number of males employed in each industrial group was greater than that for females, with the exception of Personal and Domestic Service, Public Administration, and Professional groups, but the proportion of females to the total number of persons engaged in the various occupational groups has increased in the majority of groups as follows. viz:- Personal and Domestic Service from 72.4 per cent. in the year 1921 to 75.3 per cent. in the year 1933; Public Administration and Professional from 38.7 per cent. to 47.5 per cent.; Commerce and Finance to 25.9 per cent. (22.3); Transport and Communication to 4.4 per cent. (2.3); and Agricultural, Pastoral, etc., to 2.2 per cent. (1.3). On the other hand, the proportion of females engaged in the Industrial group (factories, construction works, etc.) has decreased from 13.5 per cent. to 11.2 per cent., and Entertainment, Sport and Recreation to 11.5 per cent. (12.5).

GRADE OF EMPLOYMENT: 141,558 persons, or 32.3 per cent. of the population of Western Australia at the 30th June, 1933, were in the wage-earning group, being practically the same as at the previous Census. The proportion of females to the total number of persons in the wage-earning group has increased from 19.4 per cent. in the year 1921 to 21.1 at the 1933 Census.

Of the wage-earning group, 100,483 persons or 70.9 per cent. were wage-earners in full-time employment at the date of the Census; 12,675 persons or 9.0 per cent. were employed part-time; 25,467 or 18.0 per cent. were unemployed; and 2,933 persons or 2.1 per cent. were helpers not receiving salary or wages.

Since the 1921 Census the number of persons in the wage-earning group increased by 33.2 per cent. - males increasing by 30.5 per cent., and females by 44.7 per cent. The number of employers at the 30th June, 1933, was 17,130, being an increase of 86 per cent. over the number stated at the 1921 Census but only 20 per cent. more than the number of employers at the earlier 1911 Census. Those stated to be working on own account at the 30th June, 1933, showed an increase of 25.2 per cent. in number since the 1921 Census.

UNEMPLOYMENT: The number of unemployed in Western Australia at the 30th June, 1933, totalled 25,467 or 18.0 per cent. of the number of persons in the wage-earning group. Of those unemployed, 21,476 were males and 3,991 females, representing a percentage of unemployment of 19.2 for males and 13.4 for females respectively. The percentage of males unemployed in Western Australia according to the Census returns (19.2 per cent.) was much less than the percentage of members of Trade Unions in Western Australia who were unemployed (25.8) as shown by the returns supplied by the Unions to the Commonwealth Statistician for the second and third quarters of 1933. Corresponding figures at the 1921 Census were males 9.0 per cent. and females 6.8 per cent. unemployed. At the 1933 Census 742 males and 358 females unemployed who were under 21 years of age stated they had never been in employment.

23,922 of the 25,467 persons unemployed stated the cause of their unemployment; 88.9 per cent. was due to scarcity of employment; and 6.7 per cent. to illness.

Of those who stated the duration of their unemployment, 32.2 per cent. had been unemployed for less than 24 weeks; 47.5 per cent. for less than 1 year; 14.0 per cent. between 1 and 2 years; 17.2 per cent. between 2 and 3 years; 15.9 per cent. between 3 and 4 years; and 5.4 per cent. over 4 years.

INCOME: 207,367 of the 213,167 breadwinners in Western Australia gave the required particulars concerning their income. As previously mentioned, 25,467 unemployed persons and 16,102 pensioners are included amongst the 213,167 breadwinners. 11.3 per cent. of the male breadwinners stated that they received no income during the year ended the 30th June, 1933; 22.7 per cent. received income less than £1 per week; 19.5 per cent. between £1 and £2 per week; 12.4 per cent. between £2 and £3 per week; 10.6 per cent. between £3 and £4 per week; 10.7 per cent. between £4 and £5 per week; and 12.8 per cent. over £5 per week. The corresponding percentages for female breadwinners were as follows:- 10.4 per cent. no income; 40.2 per cent. under £1 per week; 23.7 per cent. between £1 and £2 per week; 14.7 per cent. between £2 and £3 per week; 6.1 per cent. between £3 and £4 per week; 2.5 per cent. between £4 and £5 per week; and 2.4 per cent. over £5 per week. Including pensioners and unemployed, two-thirds of the male breadwinners had incomes under £3 per week, and three-fourths of the females had incomes under £2 per week.

In addition to breadwinners, 11,193 persons, comprising dependants and others who stated that the questions concerning occupation were not applicable to their circumstances, were in receipt of some income during the year ended 30th June, 1933, and of these 61.7 per cent. received income less than £1 per week; 21.4 per cent. between £1 and £2 per week; 8.2 per cent. between £2 and £3 per week; 3.3 per cent. between £3 and £4 per week; 1.8 per cent. between £4 and £5 per week; and 3.6 per cent. over £5 per week.